



Macdonald College

THE HARVEST

no. 7 April 1982

COURSE CONTENT AND EVALUATION

We all fill out those course evaluation forms (which in many respects are inappropriate forms to start with) at the end of each term, but who knows what happens to them from there. Is anything worthwhile done with them and if so, there is obviously much room for improvement as course content hardly changes from year to year, and profs very seldom change their teaching methods.

At a recent Faculty Planning

Committee meeting, course evaluations were discussed. Presently, the evaluations are sent to the Chairman of each department. The Chairmen get the written comments as well as the computer summary of the cards, for each course taught by professors in their department. Depending on the Department, the Chairman either thoroughly examines these evaluations, and then discusses with the professor

improvements to be made, or he may just take a quick glance at them before filing them away. Some of the more conscientious professors take it upon themselves to look seriously at the comments. A summary of the evaluations for each course is then kept in the professor's record, and is given some consideration when the Faculty decides on promotion or tenure for the professor in question.

After lengthy discussion, the committee recommended that department chairmen examine the evaluations more seriously, and that the chairmen of each department report to Faculty how they deal with the course evaluations. A written copy of these explanations will be available to the students.

One of the major points brought up is that students do not fill out the forms properly. Evaluations are often illogical, incomplete, or without comments, (the comments being much more valuable than the computer cards). These evaluations are useless unless we, the students, take them seriously, and fill them out properly, just as we expect our course work to be evaluated properly in assessing our marks. So take the time to fill out the forms, and insist on at least twenty minutes of class time at the end of the term **exclusively** for this.

If there is a serious problem that needs to be dealt with, then get together and speak to the professor or the Department Chairman.

Training in ecological agriculture rather than conventional agriculture was the second topic discussed. A growing number of students are concerned about the lack of course content devoted to ecological agricultural methods.

The point was brought up that Macdonald gives a better training in ecological agriculture now than it did in the 50's and

60's. This doesn't say much, as such training was non-existent in those days. It was claimed at the meeting that the university at present fulfills its educational role of allowing the student to examine any given topic from all viewpoints, by allotting as much time in class to ecological as to conventional agriculture. Thus there is no question of indoctrination. We all know that this just isn't so. Little time in class is devoted to ecological agriculture, and it is left up to the student to assemble a few bits and pieces of information on biological farming from various courses. One can also pursue one's interest in seminars, or in personal research. Traditional farming methods, on the other hand are, in almost all courses, given in neat, easy to assimilate packages.

Let's not sit back and idly wait for these things to change. Talk to professors and let them know what we want to learn, (a whole course on ecological agriculture?), many of them will be happy to co-operate. In the meantime, we could organise a seminar where a prof from each department would explain to interested students the courses which deal either in whole, or in part, with ecological agriculture (the calendar descriptions being of little use). Also, let's get some student input into Faculty and academic decisions. We are all members of AUS or FSUS (Agricultural Undergraduate Society and Food Science Undergraduate Society, for those who don't know), and any member(s) can represent their society on various Faculty committees (Course curriculum revision committee, Academic policy committee, Scholarships committee, Faculty planning committee,...etc.). Students can also be represented by a total of seven students in the decision-making Faculty meetings.

Guy Moreau, AUS representative.

C.I.F.S.T., 1982, montreal

The 25 th annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Food Science and Technology (C.I.F.S.T.) will be held in Montreal's Queen Elisabeth Hotel from May 30 to June 2. This event will gather members of the institute- food scientists, technologists and industrialists, nutritionists, etc...- across the Canada as well as from other countries. In fact several members on the Conference Committee are staff members of our Food Science Department; Dr. Ed. Idziack being the chairman. The agenda for the four days includes the technical sessions, the business and interaction meetings and the presentation of research papers by students for the Annual Student Awards.

Moreover there are quite a few social events on the list of activities to celebrate the 25 th anniversary like a Bavarian Night on Sunday and the President's Banquet on Tuesday night (June 1 st).

But there is more, the C.I.F.S.T. also has student members who take care of organizing some of the events for the conference. This is where students from Macdonald College get involved: a group of both graduates and undergraduates have been working on the Student Committee for the past few months. (The co-chairpeople for

this committee are Nancy Crow and Helen Deutch) We want to plan an enjoyable conference for the students from other sections of Quebec and from other provinces. It is our turn to show some hospitality.

There will be three Student Symposiums given by our own guest speakers and special social activity exclusively for student members on top of those organized by the professional members (also included in the student registration fees). Having the Annual Conference in Montreal is a great opportunity to meet new professional and student members.

The student pre-registration (before May 1st) and registration fees (\$90 and \$100) are only half of the professional members. Some of us will have the opportunity to work at the Conference to help the professional Committee and get free registration; About eight students would be required. Anyone interested who needs more information about the C.I.F.S.T. and-or about the conference is more than welcome.

We would also appreciate you would give bit of your time to make this conference a real success.

Hoping to see you in May.
Jerome Couture ,for the
Student Committee

STUDENT PARTICIPA..WHAT?

This article is to follow the one written by Christine Deschamps in Harvest É5. I will comment on my experience as an ex U3 representative 1981-82.

Did you know that to organize activities on this campus you should be well-known and recognized? You cannot be a student, who after three years with her nose stuck in her books decides to get involved in student activities. If you do that, people will look at you as if you were a peculiar thing coming from I don't know where, when you are running around the CC. No, it would be better if you were introduced, be very polite, know who they are, and what they do, and take lunch with them... I'm exaggerating, but I do mean that you have to be very **conventional**. Excuse me, I'm rather shy and wild.

Whatever you decide to do, even just trying to get posters and markers is a very long process. First you have to ask Mrs. Vauthier, and she will make it sound as though it's impossible. Then you go to the President of the Council. He will bring you into the back office of our dear 'treasurer', and she will explain to you in a clearer way how to proceed. You should take the bank account, get her signature, look around the campus to get the signature of the previous U3 representative, go to the bank and change the name on the bank account. Then you come back to her and show a list of the material you want to buy, with their prices. Again you get her signature, and take the money out of the bank to finally buy these posters and markers. This was the way to proceed, as if there was no easier way to go about things.

Have you ever asked to reserve the Café? They will let you know that it has already been booked for a long time, and will be booked for a long time into the future. Then you find out a half hour later, "Well, it's not completely booked."

Now that you have posters and a place to do what you want to do, you inform the people who were elected at the same time as yourself of your project.

You try to get an opinion from them, but they say everything is OK. Once you get away from these people, you learn from others that they did not in fact agree. Then you come back and ask what the

matter is? I don't remember getting a real answer.

The most critical thing is that whatever project you propose, you should be experienced, it should bring profit, and the type of activity should be a very conventional style Carnival or Royal. Where is the place for initiative? What about doing things for the fun of it? Haven't we \$40 each semester to do it?

Try to speak to them about your views, and a lot of arguments will fall on your head to convince you you are wrong, and they are right. It's far from a discussion where one can hope for a compromise position. Mainly they give you a million arguments to tell you that what you propose cannot be done.

The final result is you get stuck and don't do anything.

There is no encouragement to a newly-conscious student trying to set up activities. It's a gang, and like every gang it's hard to get in. You have to be just the way they are, and then you will fit.

THE STUDENT ACTIVITY COORDINATOR SPECTACULARLY INTERVENES

The Student Council has been petitioned to consider establishing a new, elected position on the Student Council: the Student Activity Co-ordinator. The responsibilities of this office are described in this article.

This is the first statement of the proposal read at the last General Student Meeting, March 18, by Barry Thomerson. This spectacular intervention was the result of discussions among a group of people interested in improving communication between students and their elected representatives.

The essence of the proposal is to create a position of Student Activity Co-ordinator (SAC), or a student ombudsman if you wish. The purpose of this new position, along with the responsibilities of the future SAC are described in a three-page document filed with the Council. The proposal was received with suspicion at the General Meeting, which lacked a quorum. The main arguments against the new position was that the responsibilities were very similar to those of the External V-P. But are they really the same? Let's look at by-law 001.

The purposes are laid out in

To put the cherry on the sundae, when you say to Paul Jensen, CC chairperson, that you would like to talk about these things in front of the CC committee, which caused me all these problems, he told me it wasn't an important enough matter, the CC committee has other things to do, and what I wanted to say was just corridor conversation. If I wanted to pursue the thing to the end I would have to look in the CC constitution to see if a student has the right to express him-herself to the CC committee. Is it really worth it?

Christine did well to say:

"Our Society is degenerating into a bureaucratic mess where all spontaneous ideas must go in the garbage."

"Students are discouraged in advance in the face of increasing difficulty of getting what they want."

When candidates had to do their speeches, no one touched on the real problems that the

Student Council faces: the Ceilidh problem, the excessive influence of Mrs. Vauthier on student affairs, the problem of the Café. The candidates' replies to the few questions there were, were only that they would do their best. No real proposition was put forward. When it is time to speak, no one really touches on the problem.

So we must conclude the Student Council discourages student participation. They are doing their best, but discouragement is the final result; and hearing them speak, seeing again that no real problems were raised, I'm not optimistic for this year either. Personally, I enjoyed more working on my Third Year project, than participating in student activities. How about you? By the way, Animal Science students, did you know you have the opportunity to do a Third Year project? I'd advise it, it's very interesting.

Good luck in student activities next year...
France D'Aoust.

student life in general, by channeling student opinion into the decision-making process. (article 6)

The responsibilities of the decision are fairly well defined; the main one is defined by article 1: 'To coordinate student activities, and to be accountable to the student body at large for action taken while in office. The SAC would attend all meetings of any student organization except those he or she does not deem necessary. He or she will take part in the deliberations and can bring up for discussion things not included in the agenda. The SAC would be entitled to use all resources presently available to members of the student executive. As a student ombudsman could resort 6 articles. The main purpose is to aid the functioning of the student body in both internal and external affairs, and to improve the rapport between the Student Council and the student body- also to publicize impartially all information of concern to the student body. The SAC will bring the concerns of the student body to the Student Council and will retrieve any information required, to the students. This

new position should enhance the quality of education, and of

to a procedure allowing him-her to suspend, for further consideration, a resolution passed by any student organization that could generate criticism from the student body. After consultation with interested students, a document suspending the resolution would have to be drawn up and signed by at least forty students. The document would have to be approved in an Open Student Meeting in order to be withdrawn forthwith.

This new position of student activity coordinator can be seen as an insurance that the students will have their word to say in campus affairs. Their concerns and recommendations avoid the impermeable 'bureaucratic mess' that was denounced earlier this term in these pages. An important condition would obviously be the availability of the SAC. The election for this position will be held before the end of this term, provided there is sufficient interest in the College. The SAC would begin organizing student activities in the summer months.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED MANPOWER

3

Highly qualified manpower was the theme of the last issue of **Agrologist**. Their subject was degree and diploma students in agriculture- the numbers graduating and jobs available; percentages entering post-graduate courses; the economics of continuing school, etc.

Starting with the good news first... The Agrologist estimates the supply of agricultural graduates is 20% below demand. But only half of these are needed right now, the other half of this missing 20% are needed to go to grad school to get an MSc or PhD. Overall though, it suggests there are enough jobs to go round.

The 20% difference between supply and demand has come about because of declining enrollments in agriculture. There were 5863 agriculture students in 1978, compared with 5295 this year. The largest decreases were in Agricultural Economics, Animal Science, Food Science, and Soil Science. Also, fewer of these students come from farm backgrounds, and the agricultural industry is becoming aware of this lack of practical experience. One of the answers to this program has been a Cooperative program of study introduced at Guelph, where work terms (stages) in a related field are interspersed with academic semesters.

The shortage of students in

post-graduate programs is also worrying. Approximately 100 PhDs are needed every year to fill vacated positions and to provide some expansion of research. If undergraduate enrollment continues to decrease, and the trend towards fewer students entering grad. programs lasts, a severe shortage of PhDs will result. At present there are 358 PhD students, just enough to meet demand. But only one third of students who get B plus or higher in their last two undergrad. years go into Master's programs. Only one half of these enter PhD programs.

The PhD program is avoided because there will possibly be no jobs in one's field of study after finishing. Although job opportunities in Canada are still expanding, jobs in other countries are closing because of discriminatory hiring practices, (eg. Canada's 'Canadian first' hiring policy, Bill C22) After two years working, the salary of the PhD is only 35% higher than that of a BSc who has been working for two years. The financial incentive for continuing at school is not strong. Moreover, the scholarships, bursaries and fellowships that grad. students live on while at school are reported not to cover basic expenses by a margin of 35%. Many students reported that a

good job offer after finishing their BSc convinced them not to pursue a Master's. Low numbers of grad. students in Agricultural Economics and Agr. Engineering are attributed to this factor. In addition, 70% of graduating students do not believe an MSc or PhD will enhance job satisfaction.

As food production becomes more intensive, with larger inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides (chemical or biological), being applied to achieve higher yields, farm managers will have to be better qualified. On the Prairies, 57% of farmers did not finish high school, and only 8% finished a university or technical program. The Agrologist article suggests provincial boards be set up to determine what needs to be taught to farmers, and to assign these courses to the institutions best equipped to teach them.

Diploma and technician courses often take second place at universities, which put a higher priority on research and degree teaching. A survey of Diploma program heads indicated they all experienced a lack of money.

Surveys of graduating students at OAC (Guelph) indicate that over the past ten years a greater percentage of grads have been going into agricultural industry, and also into farming, although this latter trend is bottoming out. The percentage of students entering graduate programs continues to decrease.

Over the past ten years the percentage of women in agriculture programs has increased from 5% to 38%, although the percentage increase has been very small over the last few years.

Jon Waterhouse.

la naturopathie

Je vais vous transmettre mot pour mot un article paru dans la revue "Vivre en Santé" (vol. 1 É1 p7), synthétisant les buts et moyens de la naturopathie.

" On peut définir la naturopathie comme étant l'art et la science de garder ou de recouvrer la santé uniquement par des moyens naturels. Elle rejette donc les recours aux médicaments de synthèse et à la chirurgie.

1 La naturopathie considère l'organisme humain comme un tout où tous les organes sont interdépendants les uns des autres et non comme un assemblage de pièces détachées. Elle estime que le corps a besoin de tous ses organes.

2 Elle considère aussi que toute substance ne faisant pas partie de l'organisme humain est poison pour celui-ci.

3 La carence dans l'organisme de toute substance en faisant normalement partie est cause de dérèglements sérieux.

De cela, deux conclusions sont tirées: pour être en santé, il faut premièrement se désintoxiquer et deuxièmement combler ses carences.

La naturopathie utilise les moyens suivants pour atteindre et conserver la santé: alimentation naturelle, suppléments alimentaires, exercices physiques, discipline

de vie, argilothérapie, balnéothérapie (bains), héliothérapie (exposition au soleil), massothérapie, oxygénothérapie, phytothérapie, thalassothérapie (cures dans l'eau salée), vitaminothérapie etc..."

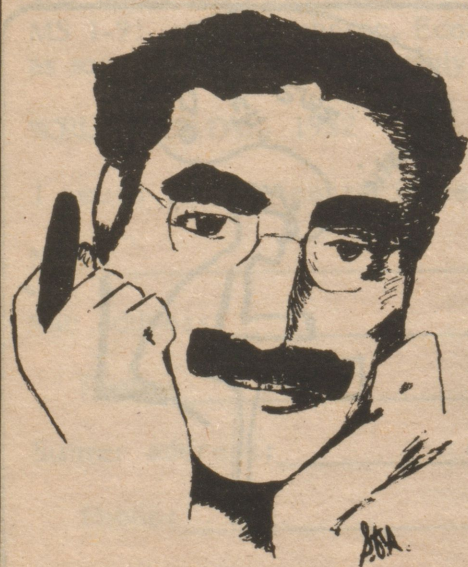
Deux étudiantes à l'Institut de Naturothérapie de Montréal ont ajouté que: d'abord la naturopathie ne cherche pas à faire disparaître les symptômes d'une maladie car ceux-ci sont une défense de l'organisme qui aide à la guérison. La fièvre, par exemple, nous fait beaucoup transpirer, ce qui élimine les toxines. Le naturopathe n'utilise pas non plus des "placebos" - fausses pilules faites de sucre- mais se sert de sa personnalité pour convaincre le patient de son pouvoir d'autoguérison.

Essentiellement préventive, la naturopathie vise à enseigner les principes de vie de base à la population et tente, à long-terme, d'éliminer la dépendance du patient au médecin. En cela, son but est social: n'a-t-on pas acquis une liberté élémentaire lorsque l'on connaît et qu'on est maître de son corps? Bien sûr, la chirurgie est le talon d'Achille du naturopathe qui a des oeillères. Mais est-il défendu d'être

naturopathe-acuponcteur?

Marielle Savard

I'LL NEVER GO TO
A SCHOOL THAT
WOULD HAVE ME
AS A STUDENT



audience fails to react...

LEROUX'S TEST TUBE SPEECH

Can biochemistry and graduate studies help face the malnutrition problems of the world? What is Canada's contribution to the solution... or to the problem of malnutrition?

In the week of march 31st, the walls of Macdonald College were pink with sheets advertizing Dr. Leroux's lecture on "Food, The Universal Crisis and Challenge", which could have been more appropriately retitled "The Architecture of XXth Century Agricultural Research Stations in Canada and Employment Prospects". Dr J.L. Leroux is assistant deputy minister in charge of research at Agriculture-Canada in Ottawa.

After being eloquently introduced, Dr Leroux began by stressing that the expected human population of 6 billion by the year 2000 represented a challenge that all concerned in agriculture should readily address. Confronted with this eventuality,

Agriculture-Canada has, to use Dr Leroux's words "entered in a renewal phase", and has set definite priorities to be presented to cabinet for approval. These priorities touch all aspects of canadian agriculture: soil and water conservation, cultural practices, pest management, disease control, plant breeding, better technology for food processing and aggressive marketing of canadian products at home and abroad. In short, and overall stride to increase agricultural production 2/3 fold by the end of the century

To achieve these goals, increasing needs for extensive research in the fields of molecular biology, biotechnology, genetic engineering, cell culture are to be met by prospective scientists. This "mission oriented research" opens wide doors to new scientists willing to take on a career in science and face the problems of our times said Leroux. He encouraged students to pursue aggressive studies, and presented slides of the existing research

facilities in Canada: "all very nice places to work in" stressed Leroux.

Listening to the presentation, the world's future rested on test tube science and technology. Dr Leroux obviously lost perspective of the alleged title of his presentation, for he did not make the right links between the problem he was suppose to address, and the political consequences of the solutions he put forward. Deputy minister Gaetan Lussier laid it on the line more bluntly when he declared: we cannot ignore the increasing agricultural needs of Canada and of the world. Canada has all the potential to benefit from the opening of these new markets, and so doing, increase our export revenues for agriculture from 15 to 35 billion dollars (1). Why justify this aim

that a product is transformed, the "added value" only increases the payment in raw material that a poor country must make, so that the balance of payments is constantly shifted for the benefit of the rich countries. The constant import by Canada of raw material such as textile, fruits coffee, rubber; often from countries where political and economical discrimination is the rule, illustrates how Dr Leroux's and the government of Canada's scheme is based on an international status-quo, and just fails to answer the problem. What is needed of Canada is a clear denunciation of corrupted regimes, a break of economic relations with them, and close scrutiny over canadian corporate activity in the developing world.

If it were, why would 10% of the U.S. population be malnourished?(3) Why are there cases of kwashiorkor and marasmus in the U.S.?

Aren't the USA the world's biggest producer of food? It becomes clear that it is the power structure in our societies that create such unacceptable situations. Increased production means increased availability of food to market, not necessarily to people. The food may be on the shelf for everybody to buy, but the buying power is not equally distributed among all social classes, among all countries.

Dr Leroux's mistake is not only in the title of his presentation, it is in his whole conception of development. Increased production means increased revenues for Canada, period.

No relation to a solution to human malnutrition. Food for profit means human lives tagged in dollars and cents. This implicit statement in his lecture killed the "inspiration" of most of the students present and got you longing for another "exquisite" seminar. No, science alone cannot solve the malnutrition problem.

It shows you how narrow a test tube is...

Wilfrid Raby.

(1): La terre de chez nous, vol 52, no.49, 25 mars 1982. (2): L'ACDI, un bilan, ds Le Devoir, 19 octobre 1980, p.6 (3):Hunger in America, CBS news production, 1974.

AG CANADA'S

MISSION ORIENTED RESEARCH

behind human malnutrition, when the concern is for Canada's development alone? When Dr Leroux points at the population problem, he is obviously not referring to Canada with it's 0,8% annual growth rate and ample resources and land to deal with it. He must be hinting to the developing countries whose population figures range anywhere between 2-4%. Why all this emphasis on increasing Canada's agricultural productivity? Is it here that the grain for Zambia, Bolivia and Pakistan should be produced? And at what price for the Zambians, the Bolivians or Pakistanese? Dr Leroux forgets or chooses to forget that agricultural products are sold on a world market on the sole basis of profit. In case of scarcity due to weather, disease or political turmoil, industrialized countries far outweigh developing countries in purchasing power. Rich countries can turn to the world market to meet their requirements in staple foods, and export their famine to poorer countries that cannot pay this price to feed themselves. To the extent

When Dr Leroux mentions joint CIDA programs with developing countries, he omits to tell that at times, 60% of the funds allocated are spent in Canada for canadian technology, that may not prove to be adequate for the recipient country(2).

No one questions the need to maintain adequate production, and to carry on research on arctic agriculture, urban agriculture feed conversion, etc; but Dr Leroux just doesn't seem to understand that malnutrition is not a problem that can be solved by production alone.



Et puis l'Afrique? Une question plutôt vague que j'ai eu à répondre au moins une cinquantaine de fois depuis mon arrivée. Je suis revenue il y a deux semaines d'un petit séjour en Afrique, enfin 7 mois, 4 mois à travailler, 3 mois à voyager tranquillement pas vite. J'ai entrevu deux pays, une colonie anglaise pauvre, la Sierra Leone, et une colonie française, moins pauvre, la Côte d'Ivoire.

Pourquoi un pays si pauvre sans infrastructures et quelques six degrés de latitude au sud, un pays peut-il se permettre d'avoir des routes pavées et de l'électricité dans plusieurs villages. Certains se réfèrent au pays colonisateur et sa vision de la colonisation. Les anglais ont laissé plus de pouvoir aux africains; les anglais

n'occupaient que les plus hautes postes et ils se mêlaient pas de l'éducation et affaires internes. Ils laissaient le pays aux créoles, anciens esclaves anglais, imprégnés de civilisation européenne.

Les français eux, se sentant paternalistes, ont enseigné pourtant le français pour intégrer l'africain à la grande nation française. Belles théories. La différence de pauvreté entre Sierra Leone et la Côte d'Ivoire est minime si on la compare à la différence entre pays nordiques et pays sudistes.

Pourquoi cette différence entre nord et sud? J'aime bien cette considération géographique. Nous vivons dans un pays froid; nous avons appris à faire des réserves pour l'hiver. Plus tard, par la même

réflexe à mettre de l'argent de côté. Nous vivons dans des maisons fermées. Pour s'y introduire on a besoin de cogner, on s'isole. Nous marchons vite pour se rechauffer, nous travaillons vite, notre esprit est vif.

En Afrique "y fait chaud". Tout au long de l'année on peut avoir certaines provisions changeant au gré des saisons. On ne fait pas de provision, à tous les jours on va au marché. Donc on n'a pas le réflexe de mettre de l'argent de côté, qui pourrait servir à réinvestir. Si tu as \$10 tu donnes et tu dépenses \$10. Le lendemain tu demandes 50¢ à ton frère pour manger. Les maisons sont ouvertes, tout le monde vient; on vit toujours en commune. Il fait chaud; on marche lentement, l'esprit est lent.

Alors pour régler ce problème il faudrait changer leur climat, ou bien tous les déménager; on leur envoie de la neige artificielle. Non. Enfin leur rythme de vie fait qu'ils ont encore les structures sociales qui leur permettraient de vivre à une échelle humaine,

sans gros magasins...

Le climat est juste une partie du bobo. On peut aussi mettre en partie sur les multi-nationales, les missionnaires, les américains... en fait c'est un mélange de tout ça.

Mais nous, quoi faire? Je ne connais pas la solution, il n'y a pas de pilule miracle. Et quand tu travailles là-bas même pour le projet le plus excitant, tu te demandes toujours: mais qu'est-ce qui va se passer quand je vais partir? Souvent ça fait 'caput'. Pessimiste. Mais il semble qu'il y a de plus de tiers-mondistes qui sont conscients du problème; ils n'ont pas la solution, mais tout doit aller dans l'ordre, et la solution viendra d'eux. Il faut toujours diagnostiquer avant de guérir. Et le médecin est souvent impuissant avec ses bonsbons qui ne font que dissiper les symptômes. C'est toi-même qui te guéris quand tu sais ce que tu as, et que tu es patient. Mais quand t'as plus mal à la tête c'est peut-être plus facile.

Johanne Hébert

WORLD FOOD DAY 1982

A CREATIVE, EXCITING EXPERIENCE

World Food Day was first observed in October, 1981, on the 36th anniversary of the founding (in Quebec City) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. In establishing this observance, FAO stated the overall goal is "to develop a sense of national and international solidarity in the struggle against hunger, malnutrition and poverty." As food production and consumption represents the major emphasis of the Macdonald Campus Faculty of Agriculture and Food Science it is proposed that World Food Day (or days) become a major campus activity, involving staff and students and extending to the surrounding communities.

The Macdonald Campus World Food Day Committee is starting to organize for this big event which will take place next October. We are planning a multi-dimensional program which could include music, theatre, art and film, in addition to discussion and debate, and we need the members of the Macdonald Community to help us bring it about. If you are interested in participating in, or organizing such activities as a visual art contest, a short play, puppet shows, a student concert, film series, student debate, etc., please fill in the form below and leave with Dr. Donefer, Animal Science department, Room MS 1-91, or Sue Johnson, Ecological Agriculture Project, B1-022) as soon as possible, preferably before you leave for the summer.

WORLD FOOD DAY, 1982

I would like to participate.

Name: _____

Mac address: _____

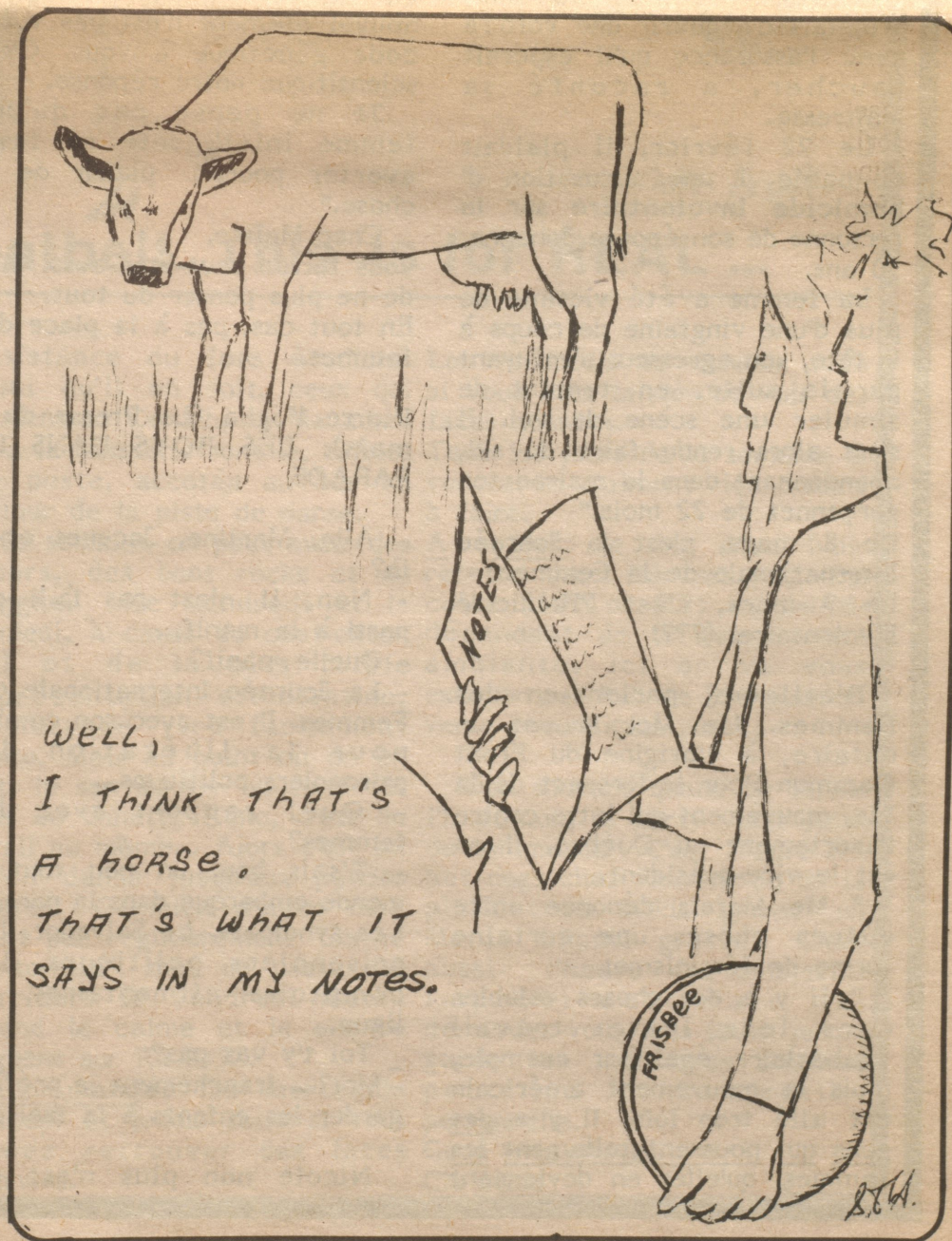
Phone: _____

Summer address: _____

Phone: _____

Specific interests: _____

No specific interests, but I would like to help _____



Tuition fees are a small part of university funding, about 6% at most universities. This has not always been the case. Many universities used to require students to pay fees which covered well over half the cost of education. Some, such as private colleges in the States, still do. Fortunately we live in a country where the government pays most of the costs of maintaining the universities, and has student aid programs to help pay the personal costs of needy students. And why does the government pay the costs of universities? Because university graduates benefit, in fact are necessary for, the whole society. As we live in a capitalist society, we are not paid a wage to go to university, but are supposed to treat our education in part as an investment, to

bring us a higher salary in the future.

So what happens when the government reduces its spending on universities? The university looks to increase its income, and decrease its costs. It does the former by raising tuition fees, and the latter by decreasing services- old equipment and old professors are not replaced, or 'let go'.

Cutbacks & Access to Education

If tuition fees are raised, where does the money come from? Students get money from summer and part-time work, from their families and from loans and bursaries. D. Robinson, of Mouthpiece fame, advises us to 'stop practicing communism and find a job'. D. Robinson must have a very lucrative job to be able to

support him-herself for a whole year and pay tuition fees, all on three or four months of summer work. Most of us don't make nine or 10 bucks an hour during the summer.

Parents, under the Canada Student Loan Plan (CSLP), are expected to contribute to their dependents' education. If your parents are able and willing to pay for your university

education, you'll hardly have second thoughts about going. If they don't have the money, then the loans and bursaries of Student Aid is the option left. Could you imagine going to the bank at the age of 17 or 18 and taking out a loan to go to university? Each year you'd need more, to pay off the interest on previous loans. And

this on the basis of getting a 'good job' after graduation. Could you imagine doing this with \$3000 tuition fees to pay (present foreign student fees)? Student loans are not that bad- there's no interest to pay until after you graduate, but if you come from a family where there is little money left after paying for necessities, the prospect of a \$10,000 or higher debt after graduation is not something to make you rush to register at university; not unless salaries for graduates are a lot higher than for people without a university degree.

Maybe this is what D. Robinson would like to see: a university education only for those who can pay for themselves, (or whose parents can), or those willing to undertake university as an investment. Of course, tuition

8 mars; journée internationale de la po

8 MARS: LA JOURNÉE INTERNATIONALE DE LA POULE

9 MARS 1982: NOTE DANS LA PRESSE

" Quelques heures après avoir battu à mort son épouse, Claude St-Louis, 28 ans, projetait d'acquiescer une voiture avec l'assurance qu'il espérait toucher, a raconté sa maîtresse.

Le 22 février, il plaquait coupable à une accusation d'homicide involontaire sur la personne de son épouse Johanne, 30 ans.

La femme a été victime de plus d'une vingtaine de coups à la tête, son agresseur s'enfuyant par la suite, en tentant de simuler une scène de vol. Il s'est alors rendu faire du ski, abandonnant dans la maison son garçonnet de 22 mois."

Le 8 mars, c'est la Journée Internationale de la Femme.

Le 9 mars, c'est l'Homicide Involontaire. (???)

D'ailleurs, parlons-en des Femmes. Me Morais est un notaire, à l'origine du Front Commun Pour le Respect de la Vie, mouvement qui lutte contre l'avortement au Québec. Il en est le vice-président.

" Me Morais dénonce entre autres choses une certaine forme de féminisme:

" Il y a des choses valables dans leur lutte: travail égal-salaire égal par exemple, mais le mouvement américain est allé trop loin. Il y a des gens qui poussent tellement les femmes, qu'elles en deviennent

ridicules. Il y a probablement des féministes qui sont pour la vie aussi.

Les femmes disent que leur corps leur appartient. Mais à partir du moment où il y a conception, c'est le corps d'un autre, c'est pas votre corps. C'est tellement pas votre corps, que le code génétique de ce nouvel élément n'est pas votre code génétique à vous. C'est scientifique notre réponse.

Je ne pense pas qu'une femme intelligente se fasse avorter pour le plaisir de la chose."

Cher Maître, vous feriez peut-être aussi bien de ne plus penser du tout. En tout cas, pas à la place des femmes.

Pierre Foglia (La Presse du 9 mars): LES BOYS DANS LA PARADE

- Allo, Martine, Jacques es-tu là?

- Non, il n'est pas là. Il est parti à la manif...

- Quelle manif?

- La Journée Internationale des Femmes. Il est avec son comité pour la libération des prisonniers politiques...

- Quel rapport avec les femmes?

- T'sais ben, un peu tout le monde embarque dans la parade. Les syndicats. Le Salvador. Les prisonniers politiques. Les comptoirs alimentaires. La ligue...

- Toi t'y vas pas?

- Moi?... franchement je préfère garder les enfants à la maison.

Nicole non plus n'est pas

allée à la parade. Nicole, 30 ans, monoparentale d'un fils de quatre ans. Elle a vécu six ans avec un bonhomme, puis un jour elle est tombée enceinte et le bonhomme est parti. Trois semaines avant d'accoucher le bonhomme lui a dit: " J'ai rencontré une autre fille, je ne sais pas trop si je suis en amour, je voudrais que tu me laisses le temps de m'y retrouver..."

Après la naissance de l'enfant il est revenu, il est reparti, il prenait l'enfant une fois par semaine, puis une fois par mois, puis plus du tout. Ça fait maintenant plus de trois ans que Nicole ne l'a pas revu.

C'est-à-dire si, elle l'a aperçu une fois. C'était il y a deux ans à la parade de la Journée Internationale de la Femme. Il était avec sa nouvelle blonde.

Depuis ce temps-là, Nicole reste chez elle le 8 mars.

Cette année, la parade a eu lieu samedi. Elle est partie du parc Laurier pour aller au parc Lafontaine par la rue Mont-Royal...

Vers midi, Julie se demandait encore: "J'y vas-tu, j'y vas-tu pas?"

Midi 30: "J'y va pas. Je vais encore me faire racoler par les politiques, par les syndicats, par les militantes, finalement c'est comme le Salon de la Femme, sauf qu'au lieu de nous vendre des déodorants, on nous vend des étiquettes..." Midi 32: "Fuck j'y va. Je vais revoir des filles de l'université que je n'ai pas vues depuis longtemps, ça va être le fun..." Midi 33: le téléphone. C'est Alain.

- Allo Julie, vas-tu à la manif?

- Je ne sais pas trop...

- Moi j'y vais. Viens donc... on pourrait aller souper après. Si ça te tente bien sûr...

"Et si ça ne me tente pas, a réfléchi Julie, il va insister, gentiment, mais longtemps. Et il va faire sa gueule de martyr. Et il va falloir que j'invente une excuse pour me pousser... J'y vas pas."

Samedi, Dominique travaillait. Elle n'est pas allée à la manif. Mais dimanche après-midi elle est allée voir "La patience des femmes fait la force des hommes", un film allemand qui était présenté au Cégep du Vieux dans le cadre des activités de la Journée Internationale...

En sortant elle a rencontré Roger...

Roger est un jeune homme très bien. Militant dans différents groupes populaires. Il est en ce moment sur le dossier "Loisirs", du bon bord de la chicane avec les fédérations sportives. Il est aussi de l'organisation du sommet populaire (les 2, 3 et 4 avril à Montréal). Il est également dans le réseau des coopératives et groupes d'achat d'alimentation naturelle du Québec. Il écrit parfois dans le journal "Sauvons Montréal" et une de ses blondes a déjà travaillé à la Librairie des Femmes. Vraiment un jeune homme très bien Roger, articulé, propre et de gauche. Pas laid à part ça, et plutôt doux se souvient Dominique qui a déjà passé une nuit ou deux avec, il y a longtemps...

- Hello Dominique. Je pensais justement à toi. Je me disais

fees would be about 15 times their present level; no 'communist' government subsidy here.

Hopefully this scenario of education only for the

privileged; the privilege of an elite handed down from generation to generation, has been left far in the past. But government cutbacks to education and to student aid programs are a step in this direction. Regardless of immediate effects of cutbacks on the quality of our education, these same cutbacks, equally importantly, increase inequity by putting up barriers to potential university students. Education is not a privilege, not a holiday; it is our right, to equip us for the role where we will be most useful both to society and ourselves.

rule

que j'allais sûrement te rencontrer ici. Ca fait du bien de te voir, t'as l'air en forme. As-tu le temps de prendre une bière? Deux? Si tu ne peux pas on se donne rendez-vous pour un soir de cette semaine OK?... J'ai le goût de te voir...

Ah les sanglots longs des violons de l'autonome.... "J'ai dit non à Roger", raconte Dominique qui ajoute: "Ailleurs et un autre jour, j'aurais souri, peut-être même que j'aurais dit oui. Mais là j'ai eu tout à coup le feeling que nous les femmes on était en train de se faire baiser par les gars de la parade... Ceux qui se disent et ceux qu'on croyait les plus cools..."

Diane est comédienne. La trentaine aussi. Elle est allée voir passer la parade rue Mont-Royal...

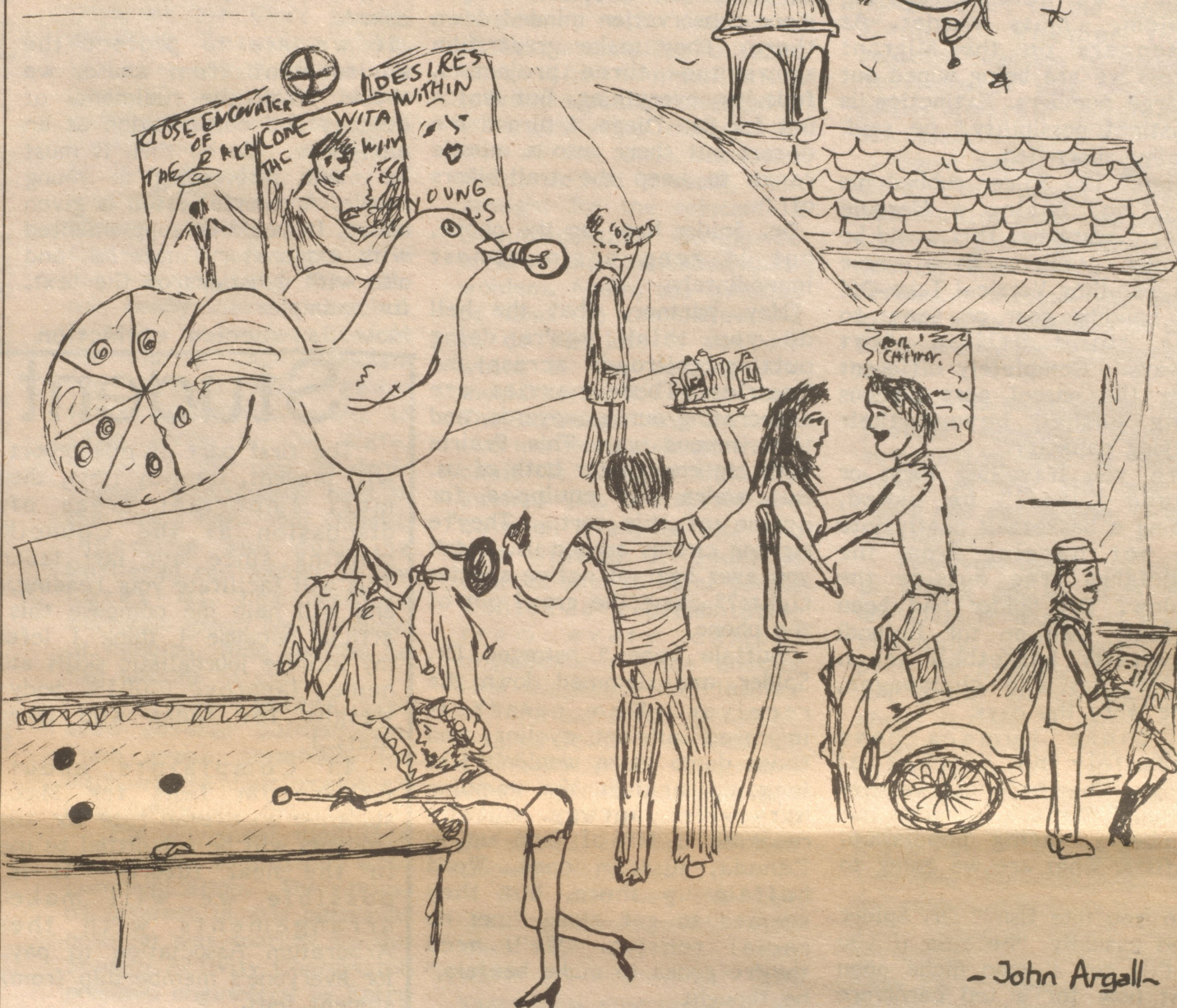
- Pourquoi voir passer? Pourquoi pas dedans?

- Je ne sais pas. Je ne savais pas. C'est en la regardant passer que j'ai su pourquoi je ne voulais pas être dedans... Il y avait autant de gars que de filles, si au moins ils avaient marché en arrière... On se serait cru le 1er mai ou à n'importe quelle manifestation contre les coupures... Il n'y avait aucune révolte chez les femmes qui marchaient. Et quand il n'y a pas de révolte, il n'y a pas d'espoir non plus. PAS DE REVOLTE, PAS D'ESPOIR."

C'est quand, l'Année Internationale du Cheval???

Christine Deschamps

Ste Anne's by Night



- John Argall -

Fasten your seatbelt. This is for REAL ...

Ste Anne's by night (2)

Or donc, depuis qu'on est au Pisse-Dru, yip, la philosophie de la vie s'est éclaircie tranquillement et tout le monde a l'air en forme. Un coup d'oeil circulaire, oui, il est temps qu'on y aille. Les jeans décollent des chaises, les coats revolent sur les épaules déjà pesantes... On est prêts pour changer de trottoir.

De l'autre bord (au 69), l'Extension nous appelle. Ca sent bon en bas de l'escalier, tu veux une poffe? Le Bar Rock de Ste Anne a ses habitudes (et habitués): le mercredi, autrefois jour de prédilection pour les sorties du Club MedDonald, la bière et le fort sont à une pias'. Good deal. Or bad si les Ceilidh, Macadam et Dru ont déjà entamé l'extrême

résistance du foie étudiant. Les vendredis et samedis soirs. Quoi qu'il en soit, ceux qui si vous êtes tannés de voir des étaient au Ceilidh, au Macadam faces connues.

et à la brasserie sont là, fidèles Tous les jours de la semaine si au poste, accotés au bar ou vous avez vraiment rien d'autre autour de la piste de danse. à faire.

La semaine on peut avoir des A éviter: le Big Mac (voir Doors, des bons rocks et du recette dans Harvest #6). S'il reggae. Le vendredi et le coûte \$1.75 ou 2.75 au Ceilidh samedi, à cause du coat-check dépendant de la température (?) et de la plus faible ambiante, ici on va vous représentation estudiantine, extirper pas loin de \$10 pour un l'ambiance vire facilement verre encore plus petit.. disco. Mais au point où on en

est, le son du cor au fond des bois ou Ginette Reno, c'est du pareil au même... Alors c'est ici qu'on danse jusqu'aux petites heures. Combien d'entre nous n'ont pas régulièrement "fermé l'Extorsion", mot de passe des corridors le vendredi matin, quand le calme et le silence regnent sur R2-045...

Recommandé: les mercredis (cheap) et jeudis soirs si vous aimez retrouver des faces connues.

Bien souvent quand on ferme l'Extorsion, le party vient juste de commencer. C'est l'heure des hot-dogs chez Rosaire ou de la pizza chez Mikis (grasse) ou Marco (moins grasse). C'est aussi l'heure des omelettes improvisées mais là, démerdez-vous tous seuls, je me garde les meilleures adresses pour ma consommation personnelle.

Good everything.. Christine

CONSERVATION

"Hello, Dr. Spider. Can I help you?"

"Well, I certainly hope so," the passenger pigeon president pouted petulantly into the phone, "we have a real big problem. Mass murder. As passengers on the Migrant Express we are being wiped out in large numbers. Extinction is a distinct possibility," he said, sounding mortified.

"Hmm." Dr. Spider rubbed his belly, not having a Hercule Poirot moustache. This would be a tough problem. Even worse than installing Vertical Take-Off and Landing gear on geese so they could utilize short runways. Completely different from the parcel post pigeons being pushed beyond their carrying capacity.

"Are you travelling First or Second Class?" he asked, lobbing a basketball neatly into the pot hanging from the candelabra tree outside the window. Dr. Spider had been the only Twa on the Burundi University basketball team. Helicopters and champagne, those were the days.

"...those humans have absolutely no concept of ecology. What harm did we ever do them? We're a harmless nut and berry eating population. Pacifists. What are we going to do?"

"Do you like fish?" Dr. Spider asked casually. "Because if you do I've got a good niche open right now for a top carnivore down in Haiti. You can have it so long as the humans don't bring in deep freezes- they can't use the bigger fish right now, they go rotten too quickly. It's a great climate, but you'll have to accept the local salary, we don't want to ruin the economy."

"Look, fella. we just aren't qualified for that sort of job. Maladapted, know what I mean? You can't change the whole course of evolution overnight," the passenger pigeon protested.

"OK, OK." Dr. Spider mused for a few minutes. "How about you reroute your journey. I'll

get a railroad put through the plains to the West Coast. You can travel on that. It'll keep you below their radar. You shouldn't have so many problems in California airspace, they're more conservation minded down there. They make great film shows too- three projectors, fade-ins, everything. But watch out for San Diego. I turned the desert out there into a missile range to keep the trail-bikers off."

Dr. Spider hung up the phone, but it rang again almost immediately.

"Hey, partner, what the hell do you think you're doing putting railroads across the Prairies. Those navvies are desecrating our graveyards, and that means war. This Prairie isn't big enough for both of us. But we're not equipped for action of this sort. They're running circles around us. Didn't you ever hear of native species rights?" came the growl out of the phone.

"Buffalo bones." retorted Dr. Spider, and slammed down the receiver. Who cared? It improved nutrient cycling, and those dumb bison wouldn't last long up against the combine harvesters anyway. But he reserved a bit of land up in Canada, just in case. Wood buffalo up there, but they seemed to get along fine; no racial tension. "We'll need they're genes to make beefalo," he thought.

He was contentedly contemplating beefalo burgers when Mrs. Spider came running through the door, wearing her ultrasuede dress.

"There's a California parakeet in the garden, and it's just eaten three of the fruit trees," ranted Mrs. Spider.

"Don't you come whimpering to me when you face extinction," roared Dr. Spider out of the window, as he watched the parakeet uproot the last candelabra tree. Of course, it couldn't read the shooting range signs.

He turned to comfort his wife,

who was pathetically hobbling around, weeping, in her high-heeled shoes.

"It's no use crying over spilt milk," he said.

"Fresh or powdered?" she asked.

If we are to protect the environment from abuse, we should teach the rudiments of ecology and conservation at an early age. To do this, it must be made interesting to young people. A sample lesson is given above. It would be supplemented with explanatory material, and also with questions on the text, for example:

How is species extinction

affected by clothes fashion? Hints: parakeet feathers, suede versus ultrasuede.

Why can rich Burundian women not play basketball?

How would instituting basketball scholarships at Burundi University affect the ecological diversity of the community?

How might the early discovery of the Saskatoon potash deposits have affected the demise of the buffalo? Aeroplanes?

How does the existence of champagne (Munns or Canadian) affect catch-effort curves for wildlife in Burundi? Helicopters? Jon Waterhouse.

Student Council

The first part of this report will present, item by item, the most important areas of discussion at the Council meeting since our last talk. This will facilitate your reading, and will help me compose this article because I think I left my infinite journalistic skills at home, (approx. 0,005% body weight for those who like Stats..)

1) Complaints about Arboretum fees for Mac students: an overall rate for all students will be submitted to us in the near future. It is possible we will make arrangements with the Arboretum Association to pay for everyone's membership from student fees.

Another possibility is working one day in the Arboretum, which would automatically give you membership for the year. We think that is a very good solution.

2) We are still working on a review of the Café constitution. The new constitution would divide the Café into two parts: the day-to-day operation (Food Services) would be under the CC committee management (via a management committee) and the social activities part (parties, meetings, etc.) would be under Student Council management.

3) It was decided once again to organise a **Leadership Conference** (April 3 and 4) to permit a smoother transition between the old Council (us.) and the newly elected Council.

4) It seems that the policy of not funding an individual will remain unchanged, mainly because it can lead to the problem of financing private parties. Personally, I think the formation of an entertainment committee would solve this

problem; (you'd better hire an assistant V-P, Shelley.)

5) Finally, I'd like to mention that most of your council was present at the protest march against budget cutbacks. Le tout à été très bien organisé par Yves Bois (n.b. nous sommes arrivés en retard pour la marche, mais les premiers au bar de l'UQAM. Bravo, Yves.)

Your next year's Council is already elected, and we (the old Council), are slowly clearing the place out.

I would also like to thank all the members of the Harvest. Their incalculable effort to give the Mac community a tool to communicate has permitted me to report Council's activities, and increased communication with you folks a little bit. (La liberté, c'est un peu ça d'avoir un outil pour s'exprimer.)

"L'opposition officielle" nous a fait la vie dure quelquefois cette année (mets ton chapeau, François.) mais as far as I am concerned, I prefer that people disagree with me, than that they don't care. Je m'en foutisme is a really bad habit, and if you don't care today during your studies, you will never care, because you will always find a reason to stay on your little island.

This campus offers you the best chance in Canada to meet people of different ethnic origins and share with them some very valuable experiences. And this is much more important than a GPA of 3.8.

In fact, my personal opinion of the campus is that it represents practically (and without any particular effort by the participant) an ideal coexistence between different groups..., having one goal: **Mastery for Service.**

Michel Bruneau, Int. V-P.

coop special this month

RUSSIAN TEA

2 cups Tang
1 package lemonade mix
1 package orange Kool Aid
1 1/2 cup instant tea
1 cup sugar
1 tsp (more) cinnamon
1 tsp cloves

1 tsp allspices
Shake ingredients in jar. 2 tsp should be used in boiling water per cup. No sugar needed.
Merci, Margaret, Summer is on its way...

LACOLLE STUDENT LEADERSHIP 9

CONFERENCE

The Student Council held its annual leadership conference two weekends ago. It is attended by the newly-elected members of the Council plus the outgoing council members. The weekend, held at Concordia's Lacolle Centre, close to the US border, is intended to allow Council members to get to know one another, as well as giving a chance for old and new Council members to discuss current problems, and directions for the energies of the new Council in the coming year.

The last of these two functions was impeded by four obstacles:

- * Firstly there was the experiment of having only new Council members attend the main part of the conference; the Saturday daytime workshops.

- * Secondly, the workshops were supposed to be animated by the Counsellor from the Counselling Service, but she was ill, and not able to go.

- * Thirdly, the conference theme; 'communications', provided very little structure to the discussion.

- * Fourthly, the new council member were more ignorant than in the past two years, of the workings of student council and its activities.

Thus, discussion was disorganized, theoretical rather than practical,

unclear as to the role of the student council in student life, and in short,

unproductive. This was quite clear at the short general meeting Saturday night, after the arrival of the new council members, when summaries of the day's workshops were presented. Shelley Wander, the new Internal VP presented some obtuse, philosophical points that had been brought up in the morning, and then the only really substantial point-in order to increase student use of the Caf= Macadam the Council will organize some orientation event to take place in the Caf=, including the new students supper, traditionally held in the Snack Bar. Bill O'Neill, incoming and outgoing Post-grad rep looked at the notes of the second workshop group for a couple of minutes, then decided he had nothing to add.

Previous meetings have seen several points from each group presented, for each of the four workshops held during the day.

The only other topic that got much attention was-communication. The revival of interest in this perennial problem was sparked by the Student Activity Coordinator proposal engineered by Barry Thomerson and others. The old and new councils found Barry's proposals unacceptable, although "we realise the communications problem exists, and his proposal has some good

points". So, the student leaders, old and new, without attempting to define what the communication problem actually consisted of (the first step outlined on one of the little discussion sheets we had to read), went straight for the solution- a Communications Committee to solve the Communications problem. Again, the question of what the committee was to do was left to one side while it was decided who should be on the committee. The consensus was that the two members-at-large should chair it (rather than the Internal VP), and should also have on it anyone else who was willing, or could be coerced onto it. Some people wanted a representative from every campus organization, while another idea suggested the 'leaders' of informal social groupings. At one point it seemed the Communication Committee would become a consolation prize for those people defeated in the Student Council elections.

But who was the Com Com to communicate with, about what, and why? What were its objectives? Only vague ideas emerged. Shelley thought these people should be responsible for acting as a verbal Mouthpiece- maybe people would be more interested in coming to the events if they were announced in classes, rather

than just written. Other people thought they would make posters. Whatever they did, the student council members on the Com Com would report to the Student Council. Whether they reported reaction to Council decisions or just collected information was not discussed.

Some people worried the Com Com might impede communications between student and the students council (I'm sorry, I'm a student councillor- you have to take your problem to the Communications Committee first).

Specific solutions to the problem suggested were: a suggestion box or bitch board in the MS, and a booth one day a week in the MS foyer.

However, there's no point in telling people what you are doing if you're not doing anything, and there's no point in listening if you're not going to do anything about it. And it seems the Student Council, this year, as last year, is only interested in services, not politics (though we are now members of RAEU; thankyou, Jean-Fran/ois). So our role in RAEU, cutbacks, and student input into university decision-making were hardly even mentioned during the weekend.

But you elected them just to organize parties (and maybe a couple of seminars), didn't you? I hope so, because you're not going to get very much more out of these people.

how the poor subsidize the rich

Julianne Labreche
In "TODAY"

"Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom are receiving billions of dollars' worth of foreign aid - from the Third World. It's coming in the form of skilled migrants added to their labor pools. And this one-way labor flow, or brain drain, is a cause for growing concern among developing nations.

So far there has been no talk of emigration restrictions or of imitating the Soviet Union, which has been known to demand that would-be emigrants reimburse the state for their education. But spokesmen for many developing countries, concerned that their loss is developed countries' gain, have advanced various suggestions for international action on the

problem. One proposal, currently being reviewed by the United Nations, is an international labor compensatory fund: labor-importing countries would pay labor- exporting countries for the cost of training the workers.

According to UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), the brain drain - known also as the "reverse transfer of technology" - first began a decade or so ago when immigration policies in developed countries reduced or else eliminated entry barriers for professionals from developing countries such as India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

From the early 1960s to 1972, for example, the

developing countries provided more than 230,000 skilled workers to the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Included among were engineers, physicians and surgeons and scientists. Some 56,000 skilled workers came to Canada during this period. Currently in Canada, more than 30 % of all physicians are foreign medical graduates.

According to the U.N., in the period between 1961 and 1972, the developing countries, in effect, gave the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom close to \$ 44 billion, of which Canada accounted for some \$ 10 billion. (In contrast, total development assistance from the three industrialized countries amounted to a total

of \$ 46 billion during this same period.) During the 1980s this income transfer could increase; in Canada, as many as two-thirds of the migrants will be from developing countries.

"If you measure the situation in total human capital terms, I think this migration of skilled labor to developed countries represents a big investment loss on the part of developing countries," says Yue-Man Yeung, senior program officer for the social sciences division of the International Development Research Center (IDRC), a Canadian crown corporation concerned with Third World countries and the effects of international migrations."

un service national obligatoire...

Le 3 décembre dernier, Monsieur Guy Bisailon, député de Ste-Marie, présenta à l'Assemblée Nationale un document préparatoire au dépôt d'un projet de loi visant à établir un service national obligatoire au Québec. Ce document après lecture suscite en moi quelques inquiétudes. J'essayerais donc de vous résumer le contenu de ce volumineux dossier (53p.) et de vous faire part de mes conclusions.

Le service proposé est un service obligatoire, contrôlé par l'état québécois auquel toutes les personnes de 18 ans et plus (hommes et femmes) seraient appelées à la fin de leurs études. Ce programme aurait pour but de réduire le chômage, réduire la criminalité, la toxicomanie, l'alcoolisme et la pauvreté. De belles et bonnes intentions. Mais encore mieux; "le service national respecterait un des droits les plus fondamentaux; le droit au travail." p10

La durée de ce service serait d'un an et pourrait se voir prolongé ou abrégé selon le sérieux des motifs présentés.

La rémunération proposée est le salaire minimum. Jusque là pas trop de problèmes: mieux vaut travailler au salaire minimum que d'être chômeur, mais les grincements de dents suivent, je continue.

Tel que souligné dans le document à la page 42: "Le

service national est, en partie, conçu pour venir en aide aux régions éloignées." Donc comment aimerais-tu te retrouver à Chibougamau (qui est une belle région) à planter des arbres, pour une période d'un an au salaire minimum plus 10% de prime d'éloignement.

Personnellement je n'y vois pas de problème si je prends la décision moi-même, mais si on m'y oblige l'année pourrait être longue.

Comme pour toute loi, des sanctions sont proposées pour la faire respecter. Ces sanctions sont: interdiction temporaire ou permanente d'exercer un emploi dans la fonction publique du Québec; perte de droit aux prestations de l'aide sociale ou de l'assurance chômage; d'une note défavorable dans votre fichier professionnel; amende sous forme de retenue à la source lors de ton prochain emploi; et remboursement total et immédiat des prêts et bourses du ministère de l'éducation etc. p 43

Je ne perçois pas l'ensemble du projet comme mauvais, mais certaines des dispositions me font peur. Il est encore temps de prévenir et si tu as des opinions ou suggestions, contacte-moi.

P.S. Le document est disponible pour consultation aux locaux de l'association étudiante.

Yves Bois, RAEU rep.

» residence «

Anyone who has lived in any residence will tell you that some of their fondest school memories originate there. Anyone who has lived in Stewart or Brittain will tell you they are dumps. A 'solution' to this problem is being undertaken this spring; Laird Hall renovations to open the whole building are due at the end of this term and, barring a construction strike, should be completed (cross your fingers) at the end of the summer. This is just dandy, until you consider the following:

-should Laird Hall not be filled by Mac students, rooms may be allocated to JAC.

-there is no student representation on the group that runs on-campus housing.

Being a firm believer in the merits of residence life, we

find this situation deplorable. Laird Hall has comfortable modern facilities and is a really nice place to live. Community spirit is high in Laird, but won't be if JAC students get in; their schedules and interests differ substantially from ours, and hard feelings often result. Unless it is decided that Abbott kids will be denied accommodations in Laird, and unless this fact is publicized, then I fear the Macdonald residence problem can only deteriorate further. I encourage everyone to look into living in residence; it's worth it.

A letter to this effect has been written to the people who control the on-campus living arrangements, by the Student's Council.

Andrea DeRome.

Mrs. Dallenbach (wife of emptied by the end of the day. the director of the Macdonald Reading for them is really farm) told me that Ste. important and they will read Anne-de-Bellevue is made up of anything. If it happens that 3 different cities. First there is some of you want to get rid of the Macdonald Campus which is english or french journals; unique since 3 different levels please give them to me, unless of schools (primary, secondary, you want to give them to the university) are part of it. veterans yourself.

THE VETERANS

Second there is the center of the population of St-Anne de Bellevue with its shops. Last and not least there is the Veteran's Hospital.

The Veteran's Hospital, a different city?

Of course, if we have never had the opportunity of going there we cannot do anything else other than ignore it. I have known for quite a long time that volunteers are in demand, so my curiosity and a strange force inside me led me to go there. I discussed with Mrs Dallenbach from the voluntary center of the Veteran's Hospital what volunteers can do there and what are the activities of the "house". Come and visit the hospital with me by means of this article.

The Veteran's Hospital is inhabited by a population of about one thousand veterans, most of them being men; half are french, half are english, some speak other languages. They spend most of their time in this high building we can easily see from the campus(no doubt they can also observe us). However observing the surroundings of the hospital is surely not their only leisure activity.

Reading is made possible by a library which is open 3 days a week in the afternoon, (compared to them we are quite lucky at Macdonald). The library is more like one at my primary school. I was told that the veterans would appreciate having more journals; They do not have many french journals in particular. Can you imagine if the librarian allowed the people to take books to their rooms, the library would be

As well as reading, the veterans do very nice arts and crafts, such as fluffy animals and many other nice things. I was amazed to hear their music from a doll.

I saw one of them playing piano while an animator encouraged a small group of men to sing together like the song of the Macdonald farm.

Bowling and volleyball are two sports they can practice as long as volunteer people are available as instructors or referees. Volunteers are needed 7 days a week.

Mrs. Dallenbach pointed out that it's up to the volunteer to choose the kind of service he wants to offer. Do you like reading for others? Feel free to do so. On Sunday mornings one can push the chairs of the veterans who cannot walk. Do you want to sit and talk with one of these men who rarely or never receive visitors. About thirty students of John Abbott college regularly visit the veterans. Certain volunteers may prefer to entertain a group of veterans in singing or whatever. There is no doubt that all doors are open for the volunteers. The visiting hours are daily from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 to 8 at night.

If you want more information, why don't you phone the Hospital at 457-3440 and ask about the voluntary service. You can also get in touch with me. I hope that I have enlightened you a bit about this high, imposing building at Ste. Anne, which is full of people who would appreciate the presence of many more people at their place. Pass the word.

Danielle Archambault.

Farming For The Future

A NEWSLETTER FOR ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Informative and practical articles written for today's farmer

To receive the 1982 newsletter, send \$1.00 to:

EATON VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

C.P. 25, SAWYERVILLE, QUEBEC, JOB 3A0

Tel. [819] 875-3676

Products And Services For Ecological Agriculture

What is faster than a speeding bullet, soars over tall buildings in a single bound, and may be living in a city near you?

It's Superbird - alias the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Although not truly faster than a bullet, it is the swiftest of all birds attaining speeds of over 200 kilometers per hour when diving at its prey.

peregrine re-intro programme. To date, 350 young peregrines have been released across Canada. Most are the offspring of birds artificially inseminated at the Canadian Wildlife Service facilities in Wainwright, Alberta. These These artificially raised birds cannot simply be pitched off the edge of a cliff and expected to fly and hunt. The technique used to acclimatize them to their new

fliers, youngsters should not be released on a windy day. Now many pitfalls await the young peregrines. They may be eaten by Great Horned Owls while roosting, shot by misinformed hunters, hit by cars, poisoned by toxins contained in their prey. One bird drowned in a rooftop cooling system. However, the fate of most released peregrines is unknown.

The Macdonald Raptor Research Centre, here on campus, has released 32 peregrines locally at two sites. Over the past five years, 23 birds have been "hacked out" from the roof of the Veterans' Hospital in Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, thanks to the collaboration of Dr. Leblanc, former hospital director. None have returned, despite the abundant pigeons on nearby college farm.

The MRRC team tried a new release technique last summer. The bars on the hack box were omitted, so that the young birds could leave on their own when ready. This method avoids the difficulties of deciding when to open the hack box and how to do so without "spooking" the birds. However, it has its drawbacks. One of the hospital birds flew off before she was strong enough to go far, and fluttered to the ground where she was found, fortunately, by a friendly security guard. In the wild, it is fairly common for fledgling falcons to spend some time on the ground where they are fed by the parents. In an artificial setting, though, with no parents to protect and feed

it and the risks of being run over or collected for a pet, falling onto the ground is dangerous for a young peregrine.

Peregrines nested successfully on the Sun Life Building in downtown Montreal for many years, until DDT took its toll. Last year the MRRC released three youngsters from the Sun Life. They disappeared, and the centre personnel believed they had probably died, until one of the three was spotted near Montreal Harbour eating pigeons and shorebirds. Apparently some artificially bred peregrines can survive without handouts from their surrogate parents.

A peregrine has been feeding on pigeons at Place d'Armes all this winter. Observers have not been able to see whether or not it is wearing a leg band, so it is not known whether the bird is a MRRC release, or an arctic peregrine which will soon migrate north. If it is a released bird, hopefully it will take up residence in Ste. Anne's or Montreal, attract a mate, and breed. Successful nesting by reintroduced peregrines in the US and elsewhere in Canada has occurred. Let's hope that the efforts of the Macdonald Raptor Research Centre will soon be rewarded.

Alison Lemay

The Peregrine Falcon has long been esteemed by falconers for its dramatic hunting behavior. About the size of a crow, the peregrine is fast enough to subsist mainly on other birds.

Recently this falcon and other birds of prey have become famous for their rapid, worldwide decline in numbers. Abnormal reproduction, including eating or abandonment of young and laying eggs so thin-shelled they cracked under the mother's weight led to population declines. Biologists eventually attributed these events to DDT, as lethal to birds of prey as Kryptonite is to Superman. Although DDT does not kill outright, it accumulates in the tissues of any animal which ingests it. Peregrines which ate birds which had eaten grain treated with DDT got whopping doses.

Environmentalists are alarmed about the endangered peregrine, not only because they don't want to witness the demise of a spectacular bird, but also because it is useful as an indicator of environmental health. Like the coal miner's canary, the decline of a species may warn us of a threat to ourselves.

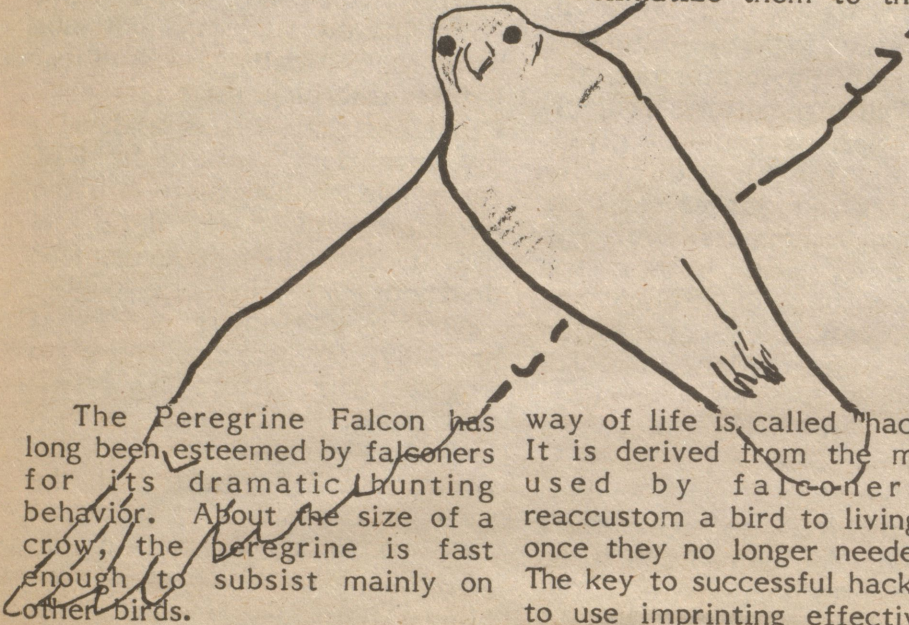
Last fall at the Raptor Research Conference in Montreal (a raptor is a bird of prey), hundreds of wildlife biologists from all over North America gathered to exchange information about their research. The Peregrine Reintroduction Workshop was an opportunity for those who are actively involved in preventing the peregrine's flight to extinction to "talk shop", and swap ideas about solving the daily challenges of running a

way of life is called "hacking". It is derived from the method used by falconers to reaccustom a bird to living wild once they no longer needed it. The key to successful hacking is to use imprinting effectively. Imprinting is an irreversible psychological process by which an animal learns who it is, where it lives, and who it should mate with. If a young peregrine receives food from humans, it will not "realize" that it is a bird, and will eventually choose a human rather than another peregrine as its mate.

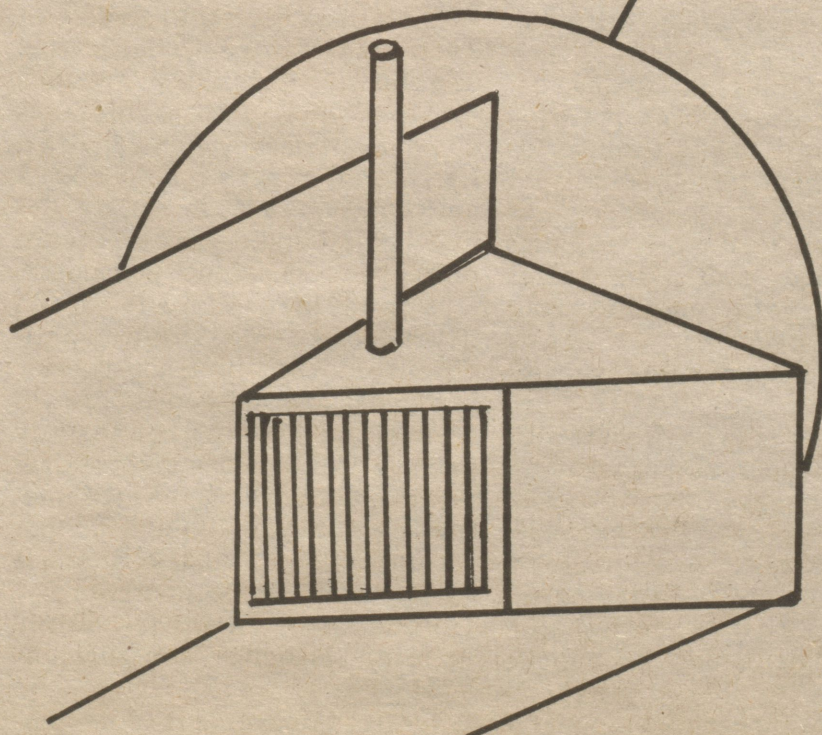
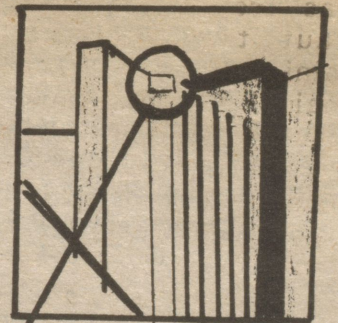
Peregrine reintroduction workers avoid this by minimizing contact with the birds. They put them in a "hack box" at a young age, and feed them dead chicks or quails via a chute (see sketch). Feeding continues after the release of the birds until they no longer eat what is put out for them, presumably because they are catching their own food.

The hack box is placed on a cliff or high building, since in the wild, peregrines frequent cliffs. It is barred on one side to protect the babies from predators, and closed on the other so that they may hide when frightened.

When the peregrines are fledged and ready to fly, the bars of the hack box are slid aside or lifted one by one. This the crucial moment of all release programmes. If the birds are startled, they may bolt, never to return. Some workers like to open the hack box before daybreak so that the birds do not leave right away. Also, the birds have a full day to explore their surroundings and find their way home again. Since they are not yet accomplished



The position of the hack box on top of the Veterans' Hospital in Ste-Anne's. Drawn from a photo by Dave Bird of the MRRC.



Horticultural Society

Horticultural Society: What's happening now?

For those who came to see the "Royale" you might have noticed some people running displays of projects set up by the Society. We got some flowers from forced bulbs (tulips, crocus, others). Some steps in the growth process were done wrong but next time, students will know how to do it. Nothing better than experiments.

We might get some mushrooms "Pleurote sp" one day, after having some contamination of the mycelium. The growth has to be carefully checked and done under aseptic conditions. With this method, you need logs, space, you can do it at home.

Some students set up a hydroponic system supposedly efficient for almost any plant. Herbs and lettuce are our first try, let's see how big they will get. (you will notice it on a bench in the greenhouse). Indoor plants are being propagated,

"the Café" could get some.

Plants will begin to grow faster when the sun heats that part of the greenhouse more.

Activities were organized: like a visit to the "Cactus fleuri" in Ste-Madeleine. There is the first cactus producer in Quebec. In spring supposedly, it's worth to go look at all those blooming species. Everybody was impressed to see the rate of growth of some cacti (almost as in their native country.) Also not long ago, some students went to Mont-Bruno Floral where you can see every variety of rose. Those greenhouses supply a large part of the Quebec's market. Those two producers are both located by the road 116, south shore of Mtl. If you pass by, just stop.

The HIC (which still doesn't have a representative "sigle") is prepared to wait for a federal government grant; this is to hire 3 people this summer. The project would go on from the beginning of may to the end of

august. Afterwards, the rest of the year, it would be run by students working part-time or most likely volunteers. Mainly it will provide a phone hot-line, so people from the region could get any information in the field of horticulture (concerning gardening, landscaping, indoor plants). We would work in collaboration with the extension department, the professors, the ecological agriculture project. Some workshops would be given, related to the vegetable demonstration garden existing since two summers ago. The references and books are collected both in french and english. We want to provide bilingual information. It's still possible to become a member of the Hort. Society. To contact us, look at the board in the MS Building titled "Société d'horticulture" to see what's going on. You don't have to be a member to participate.

Francine de Passillé
457-3237

Another Opinion

Last Harvest, Jon wrote that in the course of our university education, we have scarcely any opportunities to debate or discuss in class the ideas expressed by our profs, and that too much emphasis is placed on simply amassing knowledge. We learn how to understand complicated subjects, but not how to critically assess them before absorbing them.

I too feel that this is a flaw in my education. In the field of renewable resources, it is often necessary to assess data and use it in making management decisions affecting the public. As professionals we will probably, on occasion, have to argue our point of view convincingly, backing it up with facts. Mere dedication to our vocation will not suffice in the face of opposition. Since we are being trained as professionals, this part of our training should not be ignored. We seek knowledge, not for its own sake, but as a tool to use in managing resources, educating the public, or whatever we do to make the world a better place to live.

Seminar classes give us the chance (oblige us, even.) to speak up in front of our peers and profs. The material we present may be strictly factual or relatively open to interpretation. The possibility of a grad. student or prof asking a sticky question adds to our nervousness. It IS important to "know your stuff", but we should have more chances to improve our debating skills as well as learning to make a coherent presentation. Perhaps more time for questions and discussion could be helpful.

It is very important to be able to understand the arguments both "for" and "against" any issue, especially if it concerns possible conflicts between users of a resource.

As our analytical and critical skills flourish, we will feel more confident about tackling questions which haven't one simple answer, the sort of questions resource managers face every day.

Alison Lemay

►► This cannot last and should be stopped immediately before too many players are injured. It is not with our fists but with our head that we win games.

Bernard Fontaine
Referee and spectator

PLUIES ACIDES : Un Rendez-vous le 22 mai

Vous le savez probablement déjà, les pluies acides ont des effets désastreux sur les lacs, les forêts, les monuments et la santé humaine. Un de mes amis, en apprenant que des centaines de lacs étaient morts ou allaient mourir à cause de ce problème, a senti l'urgence de mobiliser des énergies pour arriver à convaincre les gouvernements que des mesures doivent être prises immédiatement pour réduire les émissions d'anhydride sulfureux et d'oxydes d'azote.

En effet, les industries qui utilisent des combustibles fossiles, ainsi que les fonderies de métaux non-ferreux émettent chaque jour des tonnes de ces oxydes, précurseurs des pluies acides. Le coût de telles émissions sont énormes pour l'environnement et vont continuer à augmenter avec les années.

Il existe pourtant des techniques pour réduire jusqu'à 90% ces dégagements d'oxydes dans l'atmosphère. Par exemple, on peut extraire du combustible le soufre qu'il contient ou encore épurer les gaz d'échappement des cheminées. Cependant, les industries concernées prétendent que ces techniques sont trop coûteuses

alors qu'elles utilisent l'environnement comme une ressource gratuite et laissent la facture aux bons soins de la population.

Le Mouvement pour une Société Ecologique s'est créé en réaction à ce problème. Nous avons décidé d'organiser une journée d'information et de concertation sur le problème des pluies acides. Cette journée se déroulera aux Ateliers Boucher (coin Drolet et Boucher à Montréal), le 22 mai prochain. Plusieurs groupes écologiques et associations communautaires y sont invités. La matinée sera consacrée à l'information sur le sujet: des documents audio-visuels et des conférences seront présentés. L'après-midi, nous nous diviserons en ateliers pour discuter des moyens d'action possibles, afin de convaincre les autorités compétentes de prendre les actions nécessaires pour résoudre le problème. L'entrée a été fixée à \$3 par personne; il y aura une garderie et un comptoir de nourriture.

Pour plus d'information, appeler Isabelle Montpetit au 453 8073.

Isabelle (Mouvement pour une Société Ecologique)

intramural broomball

This friendly league was for many of us a place to make friends, relax from our school activities, and practice our favorite sport. But, for certain players on the two teams in the finals, this was not the case and they began to emulate the championship of this league as if it were a question of life or death.

Since the beginning of the finals, many players were injured: dislocated shoulders, injured legs and fists were even raised in two instances (one of which was the result of underhanded aggression). If we are not mature enough to play sports amongst friends without injuring others and insulting each other, this league will, as was the case several years ago, come to a dead end.

Actually, the troublemakers in the finals were not numerous and they detracted from the talent of the other players. Those who are not mature enough to play broomball should voluntarily quit this friendly league or be forced to. Where is our "Mac spirit" and our friendly enthusiasm in sports? Next year, new players will be rare, having seen the disgraceful comportment of certain people in the finals. ►►